

THE COMMONWEALTH.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In the midst of unprecedented political troubles, we have cause of great gratitude to God for annual good health and most abundant harvests.

You will not be surprised to learn that, in the peculiar exigencies of the times, our intercourse with foreign nations has been attended with profound solicitude, chiefly turning upon our own domestic affairs.

A disloyal portion of the American people have, during the whole year, been engaged in an attempt to divide and destroy the Union. A nation which endures factious domestic division, is exposed to disrespect abroad; and one party, if not both, is sure, sooner or later, to invoke foreign intervention.

Nations thus tempted to interfere, are not always able to resist the counsels of seeming expediency and ungodly ambition, although measures adopted under such influences seldom fail to be unfortunate and injurious to those adopting them.

The disloyal citizens of the United States who have offered the ruin of our country, in return for the aid and comfort which they have invoked abroad, have received less patronage and encouragement than they probably expected. If it were just to suppose, as the insurgents have seemed to assume, that foreign nations, in this case, discarding all moral, social, and treaty obligations, would act solely and selfishly for the most speedy restoration of commerce, including, especially, the acquisition of cotton, those nations appear, as yet, not to have seen their way to their object more directly or clearly, through the destruction, than through the preservation of the Union.

If we could dare to believe that foreign nations are actuated by no higher principle than this, I am quite sure that a sound argument could be made to show them that they can reach their aim more readily and easily by siding to crush this rebellion, than by giving encouragement to it.

The principal lever relied on by the insurgents for exciting foreign nations to hostility against us, as already intimated, is the embarrassment of commerce. Those nations, however, not improbably, saw from the first, that it was the Union which made, as well our foreign, as our domestic commerce. They can scarcely have failed to perceive that the effort to dismember the existing difficulty; and that one strong nation promises more durable peace, and a more extensive, valuable, and reliable commerce, than can the same nation broken into hostile fragments.

It is not my purpose to review our discussions with foreign States; because whatever might be their wishes, or dispositions, the integrity of our country, and the stability of our Government, mainly depend, not upon them, but on the loyalty, virtue, patriotism, and intelligence of the American people. The correspondence itself, with the usual reservations, is herewith submitted.

I venture to hope it will appear that we have practiced prudence and liberality towards foreign powers, averting causes of irritation; and, with firmness, maintaining our own rights and honor.

Since, however, it is apparent that here, as in any other State, foreign dangers necessarily attend domestic difficulties, I recommend that adequate and ample measures be adopted for maintaining the public defenses on every side.

While, under this general recommendation, provision for defending our sea coast line readily occurs to the mind, I also, in the same connection, ask the attention of Congress to our great lakes and rivers. It is believed that some fortifications and depots of arms and munitions, with harbor and navigation improvements, at all well selected points upon these, would be of great importance to the national defense and preservation. I ask attention to the views of the Secretary of War expressed in his report upon the same general subject.

I deem it of importance that the loyal regions of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina should be connected with Kentucky and other faithful parts of the Union, by railroad. I therefore recommend, as a military measure, that Congress provide for the construction of such road, as speedily as possible. Kentucky, no doubt, will co-operate, and, through her Legislature, make the most judicious selection of a line. The northern terminus must connect with some existing railroad; and whether the route shall be from Lexington, or Nicholasville, to the Cumberland Gap; or from Lebanon to the Tennessee line, in the direction of Knoxville; or on some still different line, can easily be determined. Kentucky and the General Government co-operating, the work can be completed in a very short time, and when done, it will be not only of vast present usefulness, but also a valuable permanent improvement, worth its cost in all the future.

Some treaties, designed chiefly for the interests of commerce, and having no grave political importance, have been negotiated, and will be submitted to the Senate for their consideration.

Although we have failed to induce some of the commercial Powers to adopt a desirable melioration of the rigor of maritime war, we have removed all obstructions from the way of this humane reform, except such as are merely of temporary and accidental occurrence.

I invite your attention to the correspondence between Her Britannic Majesty's minister accredited to this Government, and the Secretary of State, relative to the detention of the British ship *Pertshire*, in June last, by the United States steamer *Menomachus*, for a supposed breach of the blockade. As this detention was occasioned by an obvious misapprehension of the facts, and as justice requires that we should commit no belligerent act not founded in strict right, as sanctioned by public law, I recommend that an appropriation be made to satisfy the reasonable demand of the owners of the vessel for her detention.

I repeat the recommendation of my predecessor, in his annual message to Congress in December last, in regard to the disposition of the surplus which will probably remain after satisfying the claims of American citizens against China, pursuant to the awards of the commissioners, under the act of the 3d March, 1859. If, however, it should not be deemed advisable to carry that recommendation into effect, I would suggest that authority be given for investing the principal, over the proceeds of the surplus referred to, in good securities, with a view to the satisfaction of such other just claims of our citizens against China as are not unlikely to arise hereafter in the course of our extensive trade with that empire.

By the act of the 5th of August last, Congress authorized the President to instruct the commanders of suitable vessels to defend

themselves against, and to capture pirates. This authority has been exercised in a single instance only. For the more effectual protection of our extensive and valuable commerce, in the eastern seas especially, it seems to me that it would also be advisable to authorize the commanders of sailing vessels to recapture any prizes which pirates may take of United States vessels and their cargoes, and the consular courts, now established by law in eastern countries, to adjudicate the cases, in the event that this should not be objected to by the local authorities.

If any good reason exists why we should persevere longer in withholding our recognition of the independence and sovereignty of Hayti and Liberia, I am unable to discern it. Unwilling, however, to inaugurate a novel policy in regard to them without the approbation of Congress, I submit for your consideration the expediency of an appropriation for maintaining a charge d'affaires near each of these new States. It does not admit of doubt that important commercial advantages might be secured by favorable treaties with them.

The operations of the Treasury during the period which has elapsed since your adjournment have been conducted with signal success. The patriotism of the people has placed at the disposal of the Government the large means demanded by the public exigencies. Much of the national loan has been taken by citizens of the industrial classes, whose confidence in their country's faith, and zeal for their country's deliverance from present peril, have induced them to contribute to the support of the Government the whole of their limited acquisitions. This fact poses peculiar obligations to economy in disbursement and energy in action.

The revenue from all sources, including loans, for the financial year ending on the 30th June, 1861, was \$56,355,900 27, and the expenditures for the same period, including payments on account of the public debt, were \$84,578,334 47; leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st July, of \$2,257,065 80. For the first quarter of the financial year, ending on the 30th September, 1861, the receipts from all sources, including the balance of 1st July, were \$102,532,809 27, and the expenses \$95,239,733 09; leaving a balance, on the 1st of October, 1861, of \$4,292,770 15.

Estimates for the remaining three quarters of the year, and for the financial year 1862, together with his views of ways and means for meeting the demands contemplated by them, will be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is gratifying to know that the expenditures made necessary by the rebellion are not beyond the resources of the loyal people, and to believe that the same patriotism which has thus far sustained the Government will continue to sustain it till Peace and Union shall again bless the land.

I respectfully refer to the report of the Secretary of War for information respecting the numerical strength of the army, and for recommendations having in view an increase of its efficiency and the well being of the various branches of the service entrusted to his care. It is gratifying to know that the patriotism of the people has proved equal to the occasion, and that the number of troops tendered greatly exceeds the force which Congress authorized me to call into the field.

I refer with pleasure to those portions of his report which make allusion to the creditable degree of discipline already attained by our troops, and to the excellent sanitary condition of the entire army.

The recommendation of the Secretary for an organization of the militia upon a uniform basis, is a subject of vital importance to the future safety of the country, and is commended to the serious attention of Congress.

The large addition to the regular army, in connection with the detention that has so considerably diminished the number of its officers, gives peculiar importance to his recommendation for increasing the corps of cadets to the greatest capacity of the Military Academy.

By mere omission, I presume, Congress has failed to provide chaplains for hospitals occupied by volunteers. This subject was brought to my notice, and I was induced to draw up the form of a letter, one copy of which, properly addressed, has been delivered to each of the persons, and at the dates respectively named and stated, in a schedule, containing also the form of the letter, marked A, and herewith transmitted.

These gentlemen, I understand, entered upon the duties designated, at the times respectively stated in the schedule, and have labored faithfully therein ever since. I therefore recommend that they be compensated at the same rate as chaplains in the army. I further suggest that general provision be made for chaplains to serve at hospitals, as well as with regiments.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents in detail the operations of that branch of the service, the activity and energy which have characterized its Administration, and the results of measures to increase its efficiency and power. Such have been the additions, by construction and purchase, that it may almost be said a navy has been created and brought into service since our difficulties commenced.

Besides blockading our extensive coast, squadrons larger than ever before assembled under our flag have been put afloat and performed deeds which have increased our national renown.

I would invite special attention to the recommendation of the Secretary for a more perfect organization of the navy by introducing additional grades in the service.

The present organization is defective and unsatisfactory, and the suggestions submitted by the Department will, it is believed, if adopted, obviate the difficulties alluded to, promote harmony, and increase the efficiency of the navy.

There are three vacancies on the bench of the Supreme Court—two by the decease of Justices Daniel and McLean, and one by the resignation of Justice Campbell. I have no far from making nominations to fill these vacancies for reasons which I will now state. Two of the outgoing judges resided within the States now overrun by revolt; so that if successors were appointed in the same localities, they could not now serve upon their circuits; and many of the most competent men there, probably would not take the personal hazard of accepting to arrive, even here, upon the supreme bench. I have been unwilling to throw all the appointments northward, thus disabling myself from doing justice to the South on the return of peace; although I may remark that to transfer to the North one which has heretofore been in the South, would not, with reference to territory and population, be unjust.

During the long and brilliant judicial career of Judge McLean his circuit grew into an empire—altogether too large for any one judge to give the courts therein more than a nominal attendance—rising in population from one million four hundred and seventy thousand and eighteen, in 1820, to six million one hundred and fifty-one thousand four hundred and five, in 1860.

The expenditures were thirteen million six hundred and six thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine dollars and eleven cents, showing a decrease of more than eight per cent, as compared with those of the previous year,

Besides this, the country generally has outgrown our present judicial system. If uniformity was at all intended, the system requires that all the States shall be accommodated with circuit courts, attended by supreme judges, while, in fact, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Florida, Texas, California and Oregon, have never had any such courts. Nor can this well be remedied without a change of the system; because the adding of judges to the Supreme Court, enough for the accommodation of all parts of the country, with circuit courts, would create a court altogether too numerous for a judicial body of any sort. And the evil, if it be one, will increase as new States come into Union. Circuit courts are useful, or they are not useful. If useful, no State should have them. Let them be provided for all, or abolished as to all.

Three modifications occur to me, either of which, I think, would be an improvement upon our present system. Let the Supreme Court be of convenient number in every event. Then, first, let the whole country be divided into circuits of convenient size, the supreme judges to serve in a number of them, corresponding to their own number, and independent circuit judges be provided for all the rest. Or, secondly, let the supreme judges be relieved from circuit duties, and circuit judges provided for all the circuits. Or, thirdly, dispense with circuit courts altogether, leaving the judicial functions wholly to the district courts and an independent Supreme Court.

I respectfully recommend to the consideration of Congress the present condition of the statute laws, with the hope that Congress will be able to find an easy remedy for many of the inconveniences and evils which constantly embarrass those engaged in the practical administration of them. Since the organization of the Government, Congress has enacted some five thousand acts and joint resolutions, which fill more than six thousand closely-printed pages, and are scattered through many volumes. Many of these acts have been drawn in haste and without sufficient caution, so that their provisions are often obscure in themselves, or in conflict with each other, or at least so doubtful as to render it very difficult for even the best informed persons to ascertain precisely what the statute law really is.

It seems to me very important that the statute laws should be made plain and intelligible as possible, and be reduced to some compass as may consist with the fullness and precision of the will of the legislature and the perspicuity of its language. This, well done, would, I think, greatly facilitate the labor of those whose duty it is to assist in the administration of the laws, and would be a lasting benefit to the people, by placing before them, in a more accessible and intelligible form, the laws which so deeply concern their interests and their duties.

I am informed by some whose opinions I respect, that all the acts of Congress now in force, and of a permanent and general nature, might be revised and re-written, so as to be embraced in one volume (or at most, two volumes) of ordinary and convenient size. And I respectfully recommend to Congress to consider of the subject, and, if my suggestion be approved, to devise such plan as to their wisdom shall seem most proper for the attainment of the end proposed.

One of the unavoidable consequences of the present insurrection is the entire suppression, in many places, of all the ordinary means of administering civil justice by the officers, and in the forms of existing law. This is the case, in whole or in part, in all the insurgent States; and as our armies advance upon and take possession of parts of those States, the practical evil becomes more apparent. There are no courts nor officers to whom the citizens of other States may apply for the enforcement of their lawful claims against citizens of the insurgent States; and there is a vast amount of debt constituting such claims. Some have estimated it as high as two hundred million dollars, due, in large part, from insurgents, in open rebellion, to loyal citizens who are, even now, making great sacrifices in the discharge of their patriotic duty to support the Government.

Under these circumstances, I have been urgently solicited to establish, by military power, courts to administer summary justice in such cases. I have thus far declined to do it, not because I had any doubt that the end proposed—the collection of the debts—was just and right in itself, but because I have been unwilling to go beyond the pressure of necessity in the unusual exercise of power. But the powers of Congress I suppose are equal to the anomalous occasion, and therefore I refer the whole matter to Congress, with the hope that a plan may be devised for the administration of justice in all such parts of the insurgent States and Territories as may be under the control of this Government, whether by a voluntary return to allegiance and order, or by the power of our arms. This, however, not to be a permanent institution, but a temporary substitute, and to cease as soon as the ordinary courts can be re-established in peace.

It is important that some more convenient means should be provided, if possible, for the adjustment of claims against the Government, especially in view of their increased number by reason of the war.

It is as much the duty of Government to render prompt justice against itself in favor of citizens as it is to administer the same between private individuals. The investigation and adjudication of claims, in their nature belong to the judicial department; besides, it is apparent that the attention of Congress will be more than usually engaged, for some time to come, with great national questions. It was intended, by the organization of the Court of Claims, mainly to remove this branch of business from the halls of Congress; but while the court has proved to be an effective and valuable means of investigation, it in great degree fails to effect the object of its creation for want of power to make its judgment final.

Fully aware of the delicacy, not to say the danger, of the subject, I commend to your careful consideration whether this power of making judgments final, may not properly be given to the court, reserving the right of appeal on questions of law to the Supreme Court, with such other provisions as experience may have shown to be necessary.

I ask attention to the report of the Postmaster General, the following being a summary statement of the condition of the Department:

The revenue from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, including the annual permanent appropriation of seven hundred thousand dollars for the transportation of "free mail matter," was nine million forty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and forty cents, being about two per cent. less than the revenue for 1860.

The expenditures were thirteen million six hundred and six thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine dollars and eleven cents, showing a decrease of more than eight per cent, as compared with those of the previous year,

and leaving an excess of expenditure over the revenue for the last fiscal year of four million five hundred and fifty-five thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars and seventy-one cents.

The gross revenue for the year ending June 30, 1863, is estimated at an increase of four per cent. on that of 1861, making \$9,683,000, to which should be added the earnings of the Department in carrying free matter, viz: \$700,000, making \$9,383,000. The total receipts for 1863, are estimated at \$12,528,000, leaving an estimated deficiency of \$3,145,000 to be supplied from the treasury, in addition to the permanent appropriation.

The present insurrection shows, I think, that the extension of this District across the Potomac river, at the time of establishing the capital here, was eminently wise, and consequently that the relinquishment of that portion of it which lies within the State of Virginia was unwise and dangerous. I submit for your consideration the expediency of regaining that part of the District, and the restoration of the original boundaries thereof, through negotiations with the State of Virginia.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, with the accompanying documents, exhibits the condition of the several branches of the public business pertaining to that department. The depressing influences of the insurrection have been especially felt in the operations of the Patent and General Land Offices. The cash receipts from the sales of public lands during the past year have exceeded the expenses of our land system only about two hundred thousand dollars. The sales have been entirely suspended in the Southern States, while the interruptions to the business of the country, and the diversion of large numbers of men from labor to military service, have obstructed settlements in the new States and Territories of the Northwest.

The receipts of the Patent Office have declined in nine months about one hundred thousand dollars; rendering a large reduction of the force employed necessary to make it self-sustaining.

The demands upon the Pension Office will be largely increased by the insurrection. Numerous applications for pensions, based upon the casualties of the existing war, have already been made. There is reason to believe that many who are now upon the pension rolls and in receipt of the bounty of the Government, are in the ranks of the insurgent army, or give them aid and comfort. The Secretary of the Interior has directed a suspension of the payment of the pensions of such persons upon proof of their disloyalty. I recommend that Congress authorize that officer to cause the names of such persons to be stricken from the pension rolls.

The relations of the Government with the Indian tribes have been greatly disturbed by the insurrection, especially in the southern superintendency and in that of New Mexico. The Indian country south of Kansas is in the possession of insurgents from Texas and Arkansas. The agents of the United States appointed since the 4th of March for this superintendency have been unable to reach their posts, while the force of those who were in office before that time have espoused the insurrectionary cause, and assume to exercise the powers of agents by virtue of commissions from the insurgents.

It has been stated in the public press that a portion of those Indians have been organized as a military force, and are attached to the army of the insurgents. Although the Government has no official information upon this subject, letters have been written to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by several prominent chiefs, giving assurance of their loyalty to the United States, and expressing a wish for the presence of Federal troops to protect them. It is believed that upon the repression of the country by the Federal forces the Indians will readily cease all hostile demonstrations, and resume their former relations to the Government.

Agriculture, confessedly the largest interest of the nation, has not a department, nor a bureau, but a clerkship only, assigned to it in the Government. While it is fortunate that this great interest is so independent in its nature as to not have demanded and exacted more from the Government, I respectfully ask Congress to consider whether something more cannot be done voluntarily with general advantage.

Annual reports exhibiting the condition of our agriculture, commerce and manufactures would present a fund of information of great practical value to the country. While I make no suggestion as to details, I venture the opinion that an agricultural and statistical bureau might profitably be organized.

The execution of the laws for suppression of the African slave trade has been confided to the Department of the Interior. It is a subject of gratulation that the efforts which have been made for the suppression of this inhuman traffic have been recently attended with unusual success. Five vessels being fitted out for the slave trade have been seized and condemned. Two mates of vessels engaged in the trade, and one person in equipping a vessel as a slave, have been convicted and subjected to the penalty of fine and imprisonment, and one captain, taken with a cargo of Africans on board his vessel, has been convicted of the highest grade of offense under our laws, the punishment of which is death.

The Territories of Colorado, Dakota and Nevada, created by the last Congress, have been organized, and civil administration has been inaugurated therein under auspices especially gratifying, when it is considered that the leaven of treason was found existing in some of these new countries when the Federal officers arrived there.

The abundant natural resources of these Territories, with the security and protection afforded by organized government, will doubtless invite to them a large immigration when peace shall restore the business of the country to its accustomed channels. I submit the resolutions of the legislature of Colorado, which evidence the patriotic spirit of the people of the Territory. So far the authority of the United States has been upheld in all the Territories, as it is hoped it will be in the future. I commend their interests and defense to the enlightened and generous care of Congress.

I recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress the interests of the District of Columbia. The insurrection has been the cause of much suffering and sacrifice to its inhabitants, and as they have no representative in Congress, that body should not overlook their just claims upon the Government.

At your last session, a joint resolution was adopted authorizing the President to take measures for facilitating a proper representation of the industrial interests of the United States at the exhibition of the industry of all nations, to be held at London, in the year 1862. I regret to say I have been unable to give personal attention to this subject—a subject at once so interesting in itself, and so

extensively and intimately connected with the material prosperity of the world. Through the Secretary of State and of the Interior a plan, or system, has been devised, and partially matured, and which will be laid before you.

Under and by virtue of the act of Congress entitled "An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes," approved August 6, 1861, the legal claims of certain persons to the aid and service of certain other persons have become forfeited; and numbers of the latter thus liberated, are already dependent on the United States, and must be provided for in some way. Besides this it is not impossible that some of the States will pass similar enactments for their own benefit respectively, and by operation of which, persons of the same class will be thrown upon them for disposal. In such case I recommend that Congress provide for accepting such persons from such States according to some mode of valuation. In lieu, *pro tem*, of direct taxes, or upon some other plan to be agreed on with such States respectively; that such persons, on such acceptance by the General Government, be at once deemed free; and that, in any event, steps be taken for colonizing both classes, (the one first mentioned, if the other shall not be brought into existence,) at some place, or places, in a climate congenial to them. It might be well to consider, too, whether the free colored people already in the United States could not, so far as individuals may desire, be included in such colonization.

To carry out the plan of colonization may involve the acquiring of territory, and also the appropriation of money beyond that to be expended in the territorial acquisition. Having practiced the acquisition of territory for nearly sixty years, the question of constitutional power to do so is no longer an open one with us. The power was questioned at first by Mr. Jefferson, who, however, in the purchase of Louisiana, yielded his scruples on the plea of great expediency. It is said that the only legitimate object of acquiring territory is to furnish homes for white men, this measure effects that object; for the emigration of colored men leaves additional room for white men remaining or coming here. Mr. Jefferson, however, placed the importance of procuring Louisiana more on political and commercial grounds than on providing room for population.

On this whole proposition, including the appropriation of money with the acquisition of territory, does not the expediency amount to absolute necessity—that, without which the government itself cannot be perpetuated? The war continues. In considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle. I have, therefore, in every case, thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primary object of the contest; on our part, leaving all questions which are not of vital military importance to the more deliberate action of the legislature.

In the exercise of my best discretion I have adhered to the blockade of the ports held by the insurgents, instead of putting in force, by proclamation, the law of Congress enacted at the late session for closing those ports.

So, also, obeying the dictates of prudence, as well as the obligations of law, instead of transgressing, I have adhered to the act of Congress to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes. If a new law upon the same subject shall be proposed, its propriety will be duly considered. The Union must be preserved, and hence, all indispensable means must be employed. We should not be in haste to determine that radical and extreme measures, which may reach the low as well as the disloyal, are indispensable.

The inaugural address at the beginning of the Administration, and the message to Congress at the late special session, were both mainly devoted to the domestic controversy out of which the insurrection and consequent war have sprung. Nothing now occurs to add or subtract, to or from, the principles, or general purposes, stated and expressed in those documents.

The last ray of hope for preserving the Union peacefully, expired at the assault upon Fort Sumter, and a general review of what has occurred since may not be unprofitable. What was painfully uncertain then, is much better defined and more distinct now, and the progress of events is plainly in the right direction. The insurgents confidently claimed a strong support from north of the Union, were not free from apprehension on the point. This, however, was soon settled definitely, and on the right side. South of the line, noble little Delaware led off right from the first. Maryland was made to seem against the Union. Our soldiers were assaulted, bridges were burned, and railroads torn up within her limits, and we were many days at one time, without the ability to bring a single regiment over her soil to the capital. Now, her bridges and railroads are repaired and open to the Government; she already gives seven regiments to the cause of the Union, and none to the enemy, and her people at a regular election, have sustained the Union by a large majority, and a larger aggregate vote, than they ever before gave to any candidate or any question. Kentucky, too, for some time in doubt, is now decidedly, and I think, unchangeably ranged on the side of the Union. Missouri is comparatively quiet, and I believe can not again be overrun by the insurgents. These three States of Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, neither of which would promise a single soldier at first, have now an aggregate of not less than thirty thousand in the field, for the Union, while, of their citizens, certainly not more than a third of that number, and they of doubtful whereabouts and doubtful existence, are in arms against it. After a somewhat bloody struggle of months, winter closes on the Union people of Western Virginia, leaving them masters of their own country.

An insurgent force of about fifteen hundred for months dominating the narrow peninsula region, constituting the counties of Accomac and Northampton, and known as the Eastern Shore of Virginia, together with some contiguous parts of Maryland, have laid down their arms, and the people there have renewed their allegiance to and accepted the protection of the old flag. This leaves no armed insurrectionists north of the Potomac, or east of the Chesapeake.

Also we have obtained a footing at each of the isolated points on the southern coast of Hatteras, Port Royal, Tybee Island, near Savannah, and Ship Island; and we likewise have some general accounts of popular movements in behalf of the Union, in North Carolina and Tennessee.

These things demonstrate that the cause of the Union is advancing steadily and certainly southward.

Since your last adjournment, Lieutenant General Scott has retired from the head of the army. During his long life, the nation has not been unmindful of his merit; yet, on calling to mind how faithfully, ably, and brilliantly he has served the country, from a

time far back in our history, when few of the now living had been born, and therefore forward continually, I cannot but think we are still his debtors. I submit, therefore, for your consideration, what further mark of recognition is due to him, and to ourselves, as a grateful people.

With the retirement of General Scott came the Executive duty of appointing, in his stead, a general in-chief of the army. It is a fortunate circumstance that neither in council nor country was there, so far as I know, any difference of opinion as to the proper person to be selected. The retiring chief repeatedly expressed his judgment in favor of General McClellan for the position, and in this the nation seemed to give a unanimous concurrence. The designation of General McClellan is, therefore, in considerable degree, the selection of the country, as well as of the Executive; and hence there is better reason to hope there will be given him the confidence, and cordial support thus, by fair implication, promised and without which he cannot, with so full efficiency, serve the country.

It has been said that one bad general is better than two good ones, and the saying is true, if taken to mean no more than that an army is better directed by a single mind, though inferior, than by two superior ones, at variance and cross-purposes with each other.

And the same is true, in all joint operations wherein those engaged, can have none but a common end in view, and can differ only as to the means of reaching it. In a storm at sea, no one on board can wish the ship to sink; and yet, not infrequently, all go down together, because too many will direct, and no single mind can be allowed to control.

It continues to develop that the insurrection is largely, if not exclusively, a war upon the first principle of popular government—the rights of the people. Conclusive evidence of this is found in the most grave and maturely considered public documents, as well as in the general tone of the insurgents. In those documents we find the abridgment of the existing right of suffrage, and the denial to the people of all right to participate in the selection of public officers, except the legislative, boldly advocated, with laborious arguments to prove that large control of the people in government, is the source of all political evil. Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people.

In my present position, I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism.

It is not needed, nor fitting here, that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions; but there is one point, with its connections, not so lackeyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above labor, in the structure of government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else, owning capital, somehow by the use of it, induces him to labor. This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them, and drive them to it without their consent. Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves. And further, it is assumed that whoever is once a hired laborer, is fixed in that condition for life.

Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor as assumed; nor is there any such thing as a free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer. Both these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless.

Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it denied that there is, and probably always will be, a relation between labor and capital, producing mutual benefits. The error is in assuming that the whole labor of community exists within that relation. A few men own capital, and that few avoid labor themselves, and, with their capital, hire or buy another few to labor for them. A large majority belong to neither class—neither work for others nor have others working for them. In most of the Southern States, a majority of the whole people, of all colors, are neither slaves nor masters, while in the Northern, a large majority are neither hirers nor hired. Men with their families—wives, sons, and daughters—work for themselves, on their farms, in their houses, and in their shops, taking the whole product to themselves, and asking no favors of capital on the one hand, nor of hired laborers or slaves on the other. It is not forgotten that a considerable number of persons mingle their own labor with capital—that is, they labor with their own hands, and also buy or hire others to labor for them; but this is only a mixed, and not a distinct class. No principle is disturbed by the existence of this mixed class.

Again: As has already been said, there is not, of necessity, any such thing as the free-hired laborer being fixed to that condition for life. Many independent men everywhere in these States, a few years back in their lives, here hired laborers. The prudent, penniless beginner in the world, labors for wages awhile, saves a surplus with which to buy tools or land for himself; then labors on his own account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him. This is the just, and generous, and prosperous system, which opens the way to all—gives hope to all, and consequent energy, and progress, and improvement in condition to all. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty—none less inclined to take, or touch, ought which they have not honestly earned.

Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all liberty shall be lost.

From the first taking of our National Census to the last, are seventy years; and we find our population, at the end of the period, eight times as great as it was at the beginning. The increase of those other things, which men deem desirable, has been even greater. We thus have at one view, what the popular principle applied to government, through the machinery of the States and the Union, has produced in a given time; and also what, if firmly maintained, it promises for the future. There are already among us those who, if the Union be preserved, will live to see it contain two hundred and fifty millions. The struggle of to-day is not altogether for to-day—it is for a vast future also. With a reliance on Providence, all the more firm and earnest, let us proceed in the great task which events have devolved upon us.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
WASHINGTON, December 3, 1861.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORD.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1861.

The President's Message.

In this number of the Commonwealth we publish an official copy of the President's message. The telegraphic report, as a matter of course, was a wretched blot, glaringly incorrect in many particulars. We contented ourselves with calling the attention of our readers to one instance only. In the report of the message by telegraph this sentence occurred:

"We should not be in haste to determine what radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable."

This sentence is calculated to create the impression that the President had resolved upon "extreme measures, &c.," but had not determined what extreme measures were most advisable.

In the correct copy of the message, the foregoing sentence read thus:

"We should not be in haste to determine what radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable."

In that sentence the President plainly indicates that he is adverse to resorting to extreme measures at all. It will be seen at a glance that great injustice was done to Mr. Lincoln by the telegraphic copy of his message. Yet that copy is generally published throughout the South and West. It has done and will do incalculable injury, by furnishing a pretext to those who are looking for some excuse to justify the disloyalty which they feel. Our readers will remember that the Louisville Journal took this erroneous print of that portion of the message, and used it as a text for its unwarrantable and indecent assault upon the message.

It is a matter of regret and surprise to us that the President did not interdict the transmission of his message by telegraph.

The message, as it was written by the President, and taken in connection with all existing circumstances, is a plain, straightforward, sensible document, and must give perfect satisfaction to all who are not determined to be dissatisfied with all of Mr. Lincoln's acts. To adopt the admirable criticism of the Louisville Democrat, Mr. Lincoln's course is eminently conservative. He says: "Their (the contrabands) labor may be useful to us, withheld from the enemy it lessens his military resources and withholding them has no tendency to induce the horrors of insurrection even in rebel communities." The President's plan is to employ these negroes when they are deserted by their masters, but not to arm them, and they are to be returned to loyal owners. How the Journal can say that this is not a repudiation of Cameron's policy and of Cameron, certainly passes comprehension. If a complete, thorough repudiation does not constitute a disapproval of a policy what will? How is the Journal to be satisfied?

The President has, throughout, acted firmly and consistently with the conservative party. He nullified Fremont's proclamation and finally removed that General for his ultra Abolitionism. The Secretary of War writes a report, and sends it throughout the country in pamphlet form. The President orders it to be altered, and it is altered.

The editor of the Louisville Journal seems to have argued himself into a perfect frenzy over the President's message, but so far as we can learn, his diatribes have had no effect upon any one else. He commenced his lectures upon a telegraphic mistake, but he is so excited and elated over his wonderful articles that he has not time to discover his mistake, and, probably, if he should discover it, making the proper correction would be too humiliating at this time, before the ink in which his denunciations are recorded is dry. We think he had better go ahead, and not stop this side of the Confederate lines.

From our Legislative proceedings, it will be seen that on yesterday the Hon. Garrett Davis was elected to fill the vacancy in the office of United States Senator, caused by the expulsion of John C. Breckinridge from that body. Also, that William E. Hughes, of Louisville, was elected Public Printer, and George A. Robertson, of this city, Librarian, each for the term of two years.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1861.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Jas. M. Lancaster, of the Catholic Church.

The journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Was received, announcing the passage of several bills which originated in that House, and their concurrence in a Senate bill, and the adoption by that House of several joint resolutions, in which House bills, and resolutions they ask the concurrence of the Senate.

RESPONSE OF DR. J. RODMAN.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the response of Dr. James Rodman, Superintendent of the School for Feeble-minded Children, to the resolution of Mr. CHILES, offered on yesterday, which was read.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. BRUNER—Codes of Practice—A bill to amend sec. 221, of the Civil Code of Practice.

Some discussion ensued upon this bill—Messrs. DeHAVEN and SPEED briefly opposing it, and Messrs. McHENRY and ROBINSON advocating it.

On a suggestion of Mr. SPEED, the bill was amended, and, as amended, was before us further action.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

Was received, announcing that they had received official information of the approval of sundry bills and resolutions, by the Governor, which originated in that House.

received official information of the approval of sundry bills and resolutions, by the Governor, which originated in that House.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR. Was received, announcing his approval of sundry Senate bills and resolutions.

ELECTION OF PRINTER AND LIBRARIAN.

The hour of 11 o'clock having arrived, a message was sent to the House announcing the readiness of the Senate to proceed to the election of public officers.

The House notified the Senate that they were ready to proceed to said election.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Mr. SPEED nominated Wm. E. Hughes, of Louisville, for Public Printer.

Mr. GROVER nominated Jno. E. Major, of Frankfort.

Nominations having been exchanged between the two Houses, the vote was taken and stood thus:

For W. E. HUGHES—Messrs. Speaker, (Fisk), Messrs. Alexander, W. Anthony, Baker, Bruner, Buser, Chiles, DeHAVEN, Denny, Field, Gillis, Goodloe, Gray, T. F. Marshall, McClure, McHenry, Prall, Robinson, Spalding, Speed, Walton, Whitaker, Worthington—23.

For J. E. MAJOR—Messrs. Glenn and Grover—2.

A committee was appointed to compare the vote of the two Houses.

The joint vote stood thus:

W. E. Hughes..... 83
J. E. Major..... 13

And Mr. Hughes was declared elected Public Printer for two years, from the 1st Monday in August, 1862.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

Mr. CHILES nominated Geo. A. Robertson, of Frankfort.

Mr. GROVER nominated A. W. Vallandigham, of Frankfort.

Nominations were exchanged between the two Houses, and the vote being taken, stood thus:

For G. A. ROBERTSON—Messrs. Speaker, (Fisk), Messrs. Alexander, W. Anthony, Baker, Bruner, Buser, Chiles, DeHAVEN, Denny, Field, Gillis, Goodloe, Gray, T. F. Marshall, McClure, McHenry, Prall, Robinson, Spalding, Speed, Walton, Whitaker, Worthington—23.

For A. W. VALLANDIGHAM—Messrs. Glenn and Grover—2.

The joint vote being compared stood thus:

G. A. Robertson..... 83
A. W. Vallandigham..... 13

And Mr. G. A. Robertson was declared duly elected State Librarian for two years.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered the following joint resolution which lies over one day, viz:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: That the Auditor of Public Accounts be requested to make his report to this Legislature in accordance with the requirements of Sec. 224, Article 18, Chapter 5, of the Constitution, and that he report whether or not the several contracts to supply paper for Public Printing and stationery, or did he purchase those articles at private contract; whether or not he contracted for public printing at the "lowest prices at which it could be done," whether he made the contracts after advertising for the lowest bidder, or did he make a private contract; and if the latter, with whom he made a contract, and the terms thereof, and with whom he contracted; and to state what printing has been done—how many copies of the Reports of the Auditor, Treasurer, and President of the Board of Internal Improvements are printed annually or biennially, and what number of Legislative documents are printed, and what are usually printed in said Legislative documents, and whether or not the Reports of the Auditor, Treasurer, and President of the Board of Internal Improvements are also reprinted and inserted in the Legislative documents.

The rules requiring the resolution to lie over was dispensed with, and the resolution was adopted.

REPORTS RECEIVED.

The H. R. bill to amend the 221st section of the Civil Code of Practice, reported by the committee on Codes of Practice, was again taken up, and, as amended, on motion of Mr. SPEED was passed.

Mr. DeHAVEN—Finance—A bill for the benefit of George Heiskel, of Grayson county, passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Isaac N. Greathouse, passed.

Mr. ROBINSON—Judiciary—A bill to amend the charter of the city of Louisville [City Council may issue bonds to an amount not more than \$100,000, and may for 5 years, levy a special tax of 15 cents to redeem the bonds, &c.] passed.

At 12 o'clock a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing their readiness to go into the election of an United States Senator, in place of John C. Breckinridge, expelled from the United States Senate.

A committee of Messrs. McHENRY and BAKER was appointed to inform the House that the Senate was ready to go into the said election.

Mr. CHILES nominated Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, of Bourbon county.

Mr. GROVER nominated Gen. Wm. Johnson, of Scott county.

Nominations were exchanged between the two Houses.

The vote being taken stood thus:

For Mr. DAVIS—Mr. Speaker, (Fisk), Messrs. Alexander, W. Anthony, Baker, Bruner, Buser, Chiles, DeHAVEN, Denny, Field, Gillis, Goodloe, Gray, T. F. Marshall, McClure, McHenry, Prall, Robinson, Spalding, Speed, Walton, Whitaker, Worthington—23.

For Mr. JOHNSON—Messrs. Glenn and Grover—2.

The joint vote being compared, stood thus:

For Hon. Garrett Davis..... 84
For Gen. W. Johnson..... 12

For W. O. Butler, (W. Johnson)..... 1

Hon. Garrett Davis having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected U. S. Senator to fill the said vacancy.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. CHILES—Military Affairs—Reported the H. R. resolution in relation to the organization of the cavalry regiment of Col. Jesse Bayles, with the opinion that it should pass.

Mr. ROBINSON doubted the propriety of the passage of such a resolution; he opposed it briefly. He thought the matter might be safely trusted to the Military Board; he thought their action had been just and right in this case, and should not be interfered with by the Legislature.

Mr. CHILES explained the action of the committee in reporting favorably on the resolution and advocated the resolution.

Before action, the hour arrived for the orders of the day, but they were dispensed with to complete the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. CHILES continued his remarks in support of the resolution of the House.

Mr. GOODLOE replied to Mr. CHILES, and defended the action of the Military Board.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. T. C. McKee, of the Baptist Church.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

Were presented by Mr. UNDERWOOD, (2) BURNAM, WOLFE, POINDEXTER, and WHITE, and appropriately referred.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Was granted to Mr. ENGLAND, indefinitely.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. UNDERWOOD offered the following resolution, which was adopted viz:

Resolved, That the petition of A. Duvall, Jas. Simpson, and others, be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, and that said committee be instructed to inquire into the propriety of making some compensation, to the present Librarian, for past and extra services; and to report by bill, if otherwise.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. G. CLAY SMITH—Circuit Courts—A bill to amend the law with regard to bills of sale.

Reduced the tax on the first sale, up to a sale of \$50, to each additional sale, \$25; referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. G. CLAY SMITH, PROCTOR, WOLFE, BURNAM and IRELAND.

Mr. FINNELL—Banks—A bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Kentucky.

[May remove branches when the safety of the assets, &c., of said branches may require it; may reduce capital to \$5,000,000.] passed.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky.

[Released from the provisions of an act requiring them to establish branches at certain localities; may establish branches at other localities; may remove the parent temporary branch now located, to any place such as the exigencies of the times, or the welfare and safety of the bank may require; not to establish any more branches than are now allowed by law, and none shall be placed beyond the limits of the State.] referred to the committee on Banks.

Mr. WOLFE—A bill to punish passers of birds and other game referred to the committee on Agriculture and Horticulture.

Mr. J. B. COCHRAN—A bill to incorporate the Home Insurance Company of Louisville, passed.

Mr. WEBSTER—A bill for the protection of birds and other game referred to the committee on Agriculture and Horticulture.

Mr. BURNAM and TEXAS were appointed a committee to inform the Senate that the House was ready to proceed with the joint order, which is the election of a Public Printer and Librarian. After a short time Mr. BURNAM reported that the committee had performed its duty.

A message was received from the Senate by Messrs. CHILES and GROVER, assuring that the Senate was ready to go to said election.

Mr. ANDREWS nominated Mr. W. E. Hughes, of Louisville, for Public Printer.

Mr. BUSH nominated Mr. JOHN E. MAJOR, of Frankfort, for the same office.

Messrs. ANDREWS and BUSH were appointed a committee to inform the Senate of said nominations.

A message was received from the Senate, by Messrs. DeHAVEN and GLENN, informing the House that the same gentlemen were in nomination in that House.

The vote being taken, resulted as follows:

For Mr. HUGHES—Mr. Speaker, (Backner), Messrs. Allen, J. W. Anderson, Andrews, Backner, DeHAVEN, Blue, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, Cyrus Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Chandler, Clay, Cleveland, J. B. Cochran, Corbin, Cooper, Curtis, Finley, Finnell, Gabbert, Gibson, Griffith, Harney, Healy, Heister, Huston, Jacob, Kennedy, Lusk, Maxey, Meers, Miller, Morrow, Owens, Poindexter, Powell, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Riggs, Sanklin, J. C. Smith, M. Smith, Spauld, Taylor, Davis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Van Winkle, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Yeaman, J. Young—50.

For Mr. MAJOR—Messrs. Ash, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Edmunds, Gardner, Garrison, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Murphy—11.

Messrs. ANDREWS and BUSH were appointed a committee to compare and report the joint vote, and after a short time Mr. ANDREWS reported that the vote stood thus:

For Mr. Hughes..... 83
For Mr. Major..... 13

Whereupon Mr. Hughes was declared duly elected Public Printer for two years, commencing on the 1st Monday in August, 1862.

LIBRARIAN.

Mr. CLEVELAND nominated Mr. G. A. Robertson, of Frankfort, for the office of Librarian.

Mr. BUSH nominated A. W. Vallandigham, of Frankfort, for the same office.

Messrs. CLEVELAND and BUSH were appointed a committee to inform the Senate of said nominations.

A message was received from the Senate by Messrs. PRALL and T. F. MARSHALL, informing the House that the same gentlemen were in nomination in that House.

The vote being taken, resulted as follows:

For Mr. ROBERTSON—Mr. Speaker, (Backner), Messrs. Allen, J. W. Anderson, Andrews, Backner, DeHAVEN, Blue, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, Cyrus Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Chandler, Clay, Cleveland, John C. Cochran, Corbin, Cooper, Curtis, Finley, Gabbert, Gibson, Griffith, Harney, Healy, Heister, Huston, Jacob, Kennedy, Lusk, Maxey, Meers, Miller, Morrow, Owens, Poindexter, Powell, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Riggs, Sanklin, J. C. Smith, M. Smith, Spauld, Taylor, Davis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Van Winkle, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Yeaman, J. Young—50.

For Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—Messrs. Ash, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Edmunds, Gardner, Garrison, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Murphy—11.

Messrs. CLEVELAND and BUSH were appointed a committee to compare and report the joint vote. After a short time Mr. BUSH reported that the joint vote stood thus:

For Mr. Robertson..... 83
For Mr. Vallandigham..... 13

Whereupon Mr. Robertson was declared duly elected Librarian for two years from the 1st day of January, 1862.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. YEAMAN—Judiciary—A bill for the benefit of Charles and Harriet Wheeler, passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Jos. G. Harmon of Davies county, referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. POWELL—A bill to amend the charter of Twelve mile turnpike road company in Campbell county, passed.

Mr. ANDREWS—Judiciary—A bill for the benefit of Lydia F. James, rejected.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. POINDEXTER—A bill for the relief of the late and present clerks of Christian county.

ing bills which were appropriately referred.

Mr. POINDEXTER—A bill for the relief of the late and present clerks of Christian county.

Mr. MILLER—A bill for the benefit of the clerks of Canon and Cumberland counties.

Mr. BLUE—A bill for the relief of Col. R. K. Williams to fill in his regiment in the 1st Tennessee Cavalry.

Mr. ANDREWS—A bill for the benefit of John W. Campbell and John H. H. H. late clerks of Nicholas county.

Mr. RANKIN—A bill for the benefit of the late and present clerks of Edmonson county.

U. S. SENATOR.

Messrs. HUSTON and TURNER were appointed a committee to inform the Senate that the House was ready to go into the election of a United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of J. C. Breckinridge.

A message was received from the committee reported that they had performed their duty.

A message was received from the Senate, by Messrs. McHENRY and BAKER, informing the House that the Senate was ready to go to said election.

Mr. HEADY nominated GARRETT DAVIS, of Bourbon county.

Mr. CHAMBERS nominated Wm. Johnson, of Scott county.

Messrs. ANDREWS and CHAMBERS were appointed a committee to inform the Senate of said nominations.

A message was received from the Senate, by Messrs. BRUNER and WM. ANTHONY, informing the House that the same gentlemen were in nomination in that House.

The vote being taken, resulted as follows:

For Mr. DAVIS—Mr. Speaker, (Backner), Messrs. Allen, J. W. Anderson, Andrews, Backner, DeHAVEN, Blue, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, Cyrus Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Chandler, Clay, Cleveland, J. B. Cochran, Corbin, Cooper, Curtis, Finley, Finnell, Gabbert, Gibson, Griffith, Harney, Healy, Heister, Huston, Jacob, Kennedy, Lusk, Maxey, Meers, Miller, Morrow, Owens, Poindexter, Powell, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Riggs, Sanklin, J. C. Smith, M. Smith, Spauld, Taylor, Davis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Van Winkle, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Yeaman, J. Young—50.

For Mr. JOHNSON—Messrs. Ash, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Edmunds, Gardner, Garrison, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Murphy—11.

Mr. HEADY and CHAMBERS were appointed a committee to compare and report the joint vote, and after a short time Mr. HEADY reported that the joint vote stood thus:

For Mr. Davis..... 84
For Mr. Johnson..... 12

Whereupon the Hon. Garrett Davis was declared duly elected U. S. Senator for the term of John C. Breckinridge.

U. S. SENATOR.

Mr. CURTIS—A bill for the benefit of H. M. E. Whelan, sheriff of Esch county, referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

U. S. SENATOR.

A House bill to establish a holiday, viz: The first day of Thanksgiving day, and the 24th of February, declared to be public holidays, &c., &c., maturing on those days to be due on the preceding day, rejected.

A House bill exempting soldiers in the service of the United States from the payment of county levy for the year 1862, placed in the orders of the day.

The House then took up the following joint resolution offered by Mr. G. M. THOMAS on Saturday last:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: That two thirds of this General Assembly, hereby tendered to the loyal and brave men of Kentucky, who have volunteered to aid and assist the government of the United States in expelling the invaders from our soil.

Adopted—yeas, 59, nays, 11—Messrs. Ash, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Edmunds, Gardner, Garrison, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Murphy—11.

A House bill for the benefit of John B. Powell, sheriff of Esch county, amended in the Senate. The bill allows Powell to appoint a deputy assistant as to make his provisions apply to John D. Cotton, jailer of Wood county, referred to the committee on Circuit Courts.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. CLEVELAND offered the following resolution, which was referred to the committee on Revised Statutes, viz:

Resolved, That the special committee appointed to redact the State for representation in Congress, be instructed to report by bill or otherwise on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. HEADY—A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Boone county.

Mr. WARD—A bill to establish a police force in the city of Woodford.

Same—A bill for the construction of a turnpike road in Woodford county.

Mr. LISK—A bill confiscating the property of persons joining the Confederate army, and for other purposes.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. JACOB offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That a select committee be instructed to inquire why gentlemen in this House give aid and comfort to the invaders of our soil by voting no vote of thanks to our noble defenders; and to inquire why they should not be expelled from the House.

Mr. JACOB moved to dispense with the rule, in order to take up said resolution: rejected—yeas 24, nays 43.

The resolution was then referred to the committee on Privileges and Elections.

And then the House adjourned.

News from Somerset.

Somerset, Dec. 9, 1861.

There was a perfect frost to day about two miles from town in which the 35th Ohio lost one man and a mule, & a very fine killing. We killed several of them, got one horse, and killed one mule and a colt two saddles.

RICHARDSON, P. M.

LECTURE.

Rev. M. J. SPALDING, D. D. Bishop of Louisville will deliver a lecture on Sunday evening, 15th inst., at the Catholic Church of Frankfort. Subject—Christianity and the Catholic Church. Historical Considered.

SOMETHING FOR THE TIMES!!

A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

JOHNS & CROSLY'S

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE CHEAPEST GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE MOST DURABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE ONLY RELIABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE BEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE

Is the only article of the kind ever produced which WILL WITHSTAND WATER.

IT WILL MEND WOOD, Save your broken Furniture.

IT WILL MEND LEATHER, Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots, &c.

IT WILL MEND GLASS, Save the pieces of that expensive Old Glass Bottle.

IT WILL MEND IVORY, Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, it is easily repaired.

IT WILL MEND CHINA, Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.

IT WILL MEND MARBLE, That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put on as strong as ever.

IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN, No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but a shilling; a shilling saved is a shilling earned.

IT WILL MEND ALABASTER, That costly Alabaster V

Cephalic Pills

CURE Sick Headache

CURE Nervous Headache

CURE All kinds of Headache

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject. They act gently upon the bowels—removing Constipation.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headaches, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines. A box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of 25 CENTS.

Address: HENRY C. SPALDING, 4th Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Will convince all who suffer from HEADACHE, That a remedy and cure is within their reach.

As these testimonials were solicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MARSHVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861. Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the Pills by mail, and oblige Your obt. servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

Haverford, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861. Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. I have received a great deal of benefit from the first box I got from you. Yours, respectfully, MARY ANN STOKERHOUSE.

SPRING ORE, HUNTINGTON CO., PA., January 13, 1861. H. C. Spalding: Sir—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours, JOHN D. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLY, YERKON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861. Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried. Direct, A. STOVER, P. M., Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860. H. C. Spalding, Esq.: I wish for some Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her. Respectfully yours, W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO, January 2, 1861. Henry C. Spalding, No. 45 Cedar St., N. Y.: Dear Sir—Enclosed find twenty-five cents (25c), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. William C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantly. Truly yours, WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861. Mr. Spalding: Sir—Not long since I sent you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of my Nervous Headache and Constipation, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I. The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES! DISPATCH! "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine." As accidents will happen, even in the most regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE." N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address, HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION. As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my Prepared Glue, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, "SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE," is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits. mar1 wdtw.

Academy for Instruction in Writing, Book-keeping and Drawing.

(On More Street, next to J. L. Sage's.) FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

JOHN A. FLYNN, TEACHER, RESPECTFULLY submits the following testimony as to his character and qualifications as a teacher, and assures parents and guardians that the strictest and kindest attention shall be uniformly given to those committed to his care.

TERMS: For Writing—\$1.50 per month—5 lessons in the week, including all materials. For Book-keeping—\$2.50 per month—5 lessons in the week. Books supplied by the pupil.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE: From 8 to 10 A. M., and from 1 to 2 1/2 and 7 to 8 1/2 P. M.

FRANKFORT, KY., May 22, 1861. We, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that our children have taken lessons in writing, under the care of Mr. John A. Flynn, and we are happy to say their improvement has been highly satisfactory. We consider Mr. Flynn a kind and efficient teacher, and we therefore most warmly recommend him to all the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, who may require his services. James R. Watson, James M. Todd, W. H. Gray, Ron. F. Meek, Mary W. Todd, J. H. Rodman, Jas. R. Page, W. C. Sneed, J. C. Bates, Arabella Welch, M. A. Gay, Geo. W. Pruet, T. N. Lindsey, Geo. Wythe Lewis, October 14, 1861-17.

W. H. KEENE,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Dealer in all kinds of foreign and domestic Liquors.

Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Old Bourbon Whisky. A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky—none better.

Cigars. Just received, a supply of those celebrated "Uguas" and "Compania."

Garden Seeds. A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.

Groceries. Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and everything in the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.

Flour and Meal. The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.

Family Supplies. I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c. Also, Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., all of which are selected from the best sources and with great care.

I only ask an examination of my stock to insure sales. My terms are as heretofore, preferring cash, but will sell to prompt customers payable till January, May, and September. Call and see me. (mar4 wdtw) W. H. KEENE.

ATTENTION TAXPAYERS!

The attention of Tax payers of Franklin County is respectfully called to the following circular:

TO THE SHERIFFS OF KENTUCKY. The condition of the Treasury makes it necessary, for the purpose of carrying on the Government, that the revenue should be paid into the Treasury as early as possible, and that payments should be made whenever an amount sufficient to justify shall have been collected. I therefore most earnestly call upon the sheriffs of the State to use every exertion in their power to collect and pay in the revenue of their respective counties at the earliest possible day, that the credit of the State may not suffer for the want of means to pay of just claims against it. It would be a source of regret to me to take judgment against any of the sheriffs, but my duty will require me to enforce the law against any sheriff who fails to pay in the revenue by the time fixed by law.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor. Auditor's Office, Ky., Frankfort, Sept. 12, 1861.

For the purpose of collecting the taxes for the present year, as well as balances due for 1859 and 1860, the undersigned must urge tax payers to be ready when called on, or we will be compelled to enforce the law for collection of taxes. Longer indulgence will not be given. H. I. TODD, S. F. C.

H. B. LEWIS, R. E. COLE, Deputies. Sept. 18, 1861-17.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$600 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that JAMES SALLIE and MERRIT CONDORE did, on the 5th inst., kill and murder Miss Emeline Dean, in the county of Mercer, have since made their escape, and are now going at large. Now, therefore, I, BERRIAM MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby most earnestly call upon the sheriffs of the State to use every exertion in their power to collect and pay in the revenue of their respective counties at the earliest possible day, that the credit of the State may not suffer for the want of means to pay of just claims against it. It would be a source of regret to me to take judgment against any of the sheriffs, but my duty will require me to enforce the law against any sheriff who fails to pay in the revenue by the time fixed by law.

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H. B. LEWIS, R. E. COLE, Deputies. Sept. 18, 1861-17.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of the Commonwealth, to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 15th day of August, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN. THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State. By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION. James Sallie is 23 years old; six feet high; weighs about 160 lbs; black hair; pale blue eyes, and fair complexion. Merrit Condore is from 21 to 25 years of age; about 5 1/2 feet high; weighs 140 lbs; black hair; black eyes; and dark skin.

INFANTRY REGIMENT.

D. W. LINDSEY, of Frankfort, Kentucky, has authority to raise a regiment of Infantry for the war. Headquarters at Frankfort; one month's pay in advance allowed; 160 acres of land and \$100 bounty at end of war.

Reference to Gen. Crittenden, Gen. Anderson, of Louisville; Gen. P. Dudley, J. B. Temple, and P. Swigert, of Frankfort. Three companies are now in Camp. Oct. 9th, 1861-17.

Vacant Lots for Sale. I HAVE several beautiful vacant Building Lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort. THOS. A. THEOBALDS. July 23-wdtw.

COAL AND LUMBER YARD.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country, that he will keep constantly on hand Yohogebany, Kentucky River, Pomeroy and Canal Coal, which he will sell at the lowest market prices, either by the quantity or cart load.

He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which he will sell on accommodation terms. His Coal and Lumber Yard is on the Kentucky river, immediately below the Railroad Bridge, being the same formerly occupied by Todd & Crittenden. JOHN C. BATES. September 3, 1861-17.

J. J. BUTLER'S EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS.

Mercantile, for general purposes. Record, for Ledgers and Records. Copying, for Letter Press.

Carmine, of brilliant hue. CELEBRATED FOR

1st. Intense black color, (at first of a greenish blue.) 2d. Easy flow from the Pen. 3d. Permanency. (will never fade by exposure.) 4th. Economy.

(EXPLANATION.—These Inks can be satisfactorily used to the last drop. Other domestic Inks in a brief time grow too thick for use, and are fit only to be thrown away before half consumed.)

The Carmine may be expected to the action of the air without injury.

Facts Confirming the above Qualities. 1st. These Writing Fluids are now in general use throughout the United States, with an increased demand.

2d. They have been analyzed by Dr. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist of New York City, and pronounced "equal in quality and durability to the best imported English Fluids." Manufactured by J. J. BUTLER, Agent, No. 32, Vine St., Cincinnati, O.

KEENE & GIBBONS are the Agents of the Manufacturer in Frankfort, and will supply Retailers at manufacturers' wholesale prices. With the addition of carriage. April 10, 1861-17.

Kanawha Cannel Coal Oil HOUSE.

HAVING, as Treasurer of the KANAWHA CANNEL COAL MINING AND OIL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, purchased the entire stock of LAMPS and LAMP FIXTURES of Wm. F. Simrall, No. 103, Main Street, fourth door west of Fourth, Louisville, Ky., it is my purpose to have a supply of FINE BURNING OIL, manufactured by this Company, constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, all of which will be guaranteed to be equal if not superior to any Coal Oil manufactured in the country.

Our Oil is manufactured from pure Cannel Coal, and none other will be offered to our customers. In a few days we shall be prepared to fill orders for LUBRICATING OIL, of as good quality as any in the country, at from 25 to 60 cents per gallon.

R. I. CRAWFORD, (formerly in the employ of Wm. F. Simrall,) will conduct the business of the House for me, and letters addressed to him or the undersigned at Louisville, will receive prompt attention. A. G. HODGES, Treasurer, K. C. C. M. & O. M. C. Aug. 19, '61.

A Miami Valley Farm for Sale.

35 MILES north of Cincinnati, Ohio, 2 miles from the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, 1 mile east of the Miami river and canal, on the south line of Montgomery county, Ohio. It contains 50 acres—12 acres woodland, in which is 300 sugar trees, and an excellent Spring. The land is a black rich loam; no better tobacco land in the State; good frame house with 3 rooms; good orchard of apple, peach, cherry, plum, &c.; good fence; large frame barn; wagon and corn shed; 2 good wells; turnpike roads in every direction. I will sell this very desirable property on five years time, two thousand dollars down, and give possession immediately if required. The buyer can more than make the annual payments of the farm. Title perfect. Sixty dollars per acre will buy it—it is worth eighty to practical farmer. Good healthy and wealthy neighborhood. Whoever wants a model home under the "stars and stripes" can have one at a great bargain by calling on me on the premises, or addressing me very soon at Miami, Montgomery county, Ohio. J. K. WOODS, M. D. Oct. 15, 1861-17 wdtw.

BINNINGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN.

GIN AS A REMEDIAL AGENT. THIS delicious tonic stimulant, especially designed for the use of the Medical Profession, is the only, having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Sobriety," etc., is now indorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists, and connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, &c.

A. M. BINNINGER & CO., (Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors, 109 Broad Street, N. Y. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park Row, New York.

Our long experience and familiarity with the requirements of the Medical Profession, and our careful selection of materials, enable us to furnish them with choice Liquors for medicinal and family use. nov23 wdtw.

SOMETHING NEW!

Daguerotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Ivorytypes.

H. L. GOODWIN, TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfort, and taken the Gallery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing perfect Likenesses of themselves or friends. He is confident he will be able to please the most fastidious in any kind of picture they may desire. From a life-size portrait to the smallest Daguerotype or Ambrotype. Also, Daguerotypes of deceased persons enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil, and satisfaction given.

I am also prepared to make these same of Photographs, the Daguerotypes, which is truly the most durable small picture yet produced. The Ivorytype, (made only at this Gallery,) is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of Photographic pictures ever presented to the public. In brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature on Ivory.

Call and See. July 9, 1860-wdtw.

Telegraph Office Removed.

THE Telegraph Office in this city has been removed to the Freight Office of the Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington Railroad depot. All persons having business with the office will please notice this change. T. C. KYTE, jan7 wdtw.

WANTED.

2,000 POUNDS LIVE GESE FEATHERS, for which Furniture will be exchanged at cash prices. feb13 A. G. CAMMAACK.

25 BBLs 3 year Old Whisky, at \$2 per gallon, made by D. Swigert, and for sale by W. H. KEENE. mar4

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JANUARY 1, 1860.

ASSETS. Cash on hand and in Bank, \$36,339 11. Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission, 62,693 83. Cash loaned on call, 30,000 00. \$129,032 00.

Bills receivable for loans, amply secured, 70,223 59. Real Estate, unincumbered, (cash value,) 15,000 00. 2402 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, 250,352 00. 2200 Shares Bank Stock in New York, market value, 200,225 00. 950 Shares Bank Stock in Boston, market value, 107,565 00. 400 Shares Bank Stock in St. Louis, market value, 40,300 00. 240 Shares Bank Stock in Railroad and other Stock, market value, 16,750 00. Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., market value, 56,500 00. State Stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri,) 6 per cent., market value, 36,625 00. 20 Shares State Bank Wisconsin, market value, 2,140 00. Total assets, \$936,709 59. Total liabilities, 66,539 85.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this Company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of Policy holders will permit. J. M. MILLS, Agent, Frankfort, Ky. May 18, 1860-17.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE N. Y. Life Insurance Comp'y.

On the 1st of January, 1861.

NAME and location of the company is the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 112 and 114, Broadway, New York. No Capital Stock.

ASSETS. Cash on hand and deposited Banks, \$31,451 03. Real Estate, including fixtures owned by the Company, 136,449 95. Watertown and Rome Rail Road Bonds, \$20,000 00. Hudson River Railroad B's, 5,500 00. N. Y. Central R. R. Bonds, 5,000 00. Albany City Water Bonds, 50,000 00. N. Y. City Central Park L'n, 26,000 00. American Ex. Bank Stock, 10,000 00. Metropolitan Bank Stock, 10,000 00. Merchants Bank Stock, 15,000 00. Shoe and Leather B's R's, 10,000 00. Bank of America Stock, 14,500 00. Bank of the Republic Stock, 1,500 00. Delaware and Hudson Canal Company Stock, 22,400 00. S. Five per cent. Stock of 1874, 50,000 00. Loans on Stocks, 53,700 00. Bonds and Mortgages, 652,555 39. Premium Notes on Life policies, bearing interest, 756,057 85. Interest accrued on January 1st, 1861, 38,371 05. Rents accrued up to January 1st, 1861, 2,163 38. Quarterly and Semi-annual premiums due subsequent to January 1, 22,414 74. Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents, 33,968 30. No Liabilities to Banks. Losses due and unpaid—Losses adjusted and not due, \$38,000 00. Losses unadjusted and in suspense, awaiting further proof—Losses resisted, believed to be fraudulent or unjust, 1,000 00. Accumulated dividend interest, 19,845 99. Dividend declared and credited to the parties entitled to them, but not payable by the charter, 735,444 00. Amount of risks on policies, for the whole term of life, 15,726,159 00. Amount of risks on policies, for a shorter period, 623,850 00. Largest amount insured on any one life, \$10,000.

STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York, ss. Morris Franklin, of said City, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, being duly sworn, and Pliny Freeman, of Reynoldswood, Long Island, same State, Attorney of the said Company, being duly sworn, do severally depose and say, and each of himself says, that, according to the best of their knowledge, information, and belief, the foregoing statement is correct and true. That the assets of the said Company were, at the date of the said statement, Two Million Four Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-seven and Fifty-three One Hundredth Dollars, and were invested as therein stated and set forth. Affirmed and sworn this Fourth day of February, 1861, before me.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, PLINY FREEMAN. F. C. BOYMAN, Notary Public.

Approved Office, Ky., Frankfort, Jan. 1, 1861.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written. GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

Policies issued and losses promptly adjusted, by H. WINGATE, Agent, Aug. 21-wdtw.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON Fire and Life Insurance Company.

STATEMENT and condition of this Company, viz: Valid Cash Capital, Surplus and Reserved Funds, \$5,364,125. Invested in the country, over, 900,000. Yearly revenue, over, 2,500,000. There are several material differences between the policies issued by this Company and those issued by other Companies—all of them being for the benefit of the insured.

Policies in this Company will be issued on liberal terms, and losses promptly adjusted by H. WINGATE, Agent, May 29, 1861. For Frankfort and vicinity.

LOOK AT THIS!

J. L. MOORE & SON, ARE RECEIVING THEIR FALL & WINTER GOODS!

September 3, 1860-wdtw

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market prices. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort. feb2 wdtw. S. ELAOR.

TO THE JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURTS OF KENTUCKY.

In pursuance of an order of the Military Board, it is my duty to call in all Arms Equipments, and Munitions belonging to the State not now in the hands of lawfully organized Military Companies. You are hereby instructed to make diligent inquiry throughout your county, and recover the arms, &c., belonging to disbanded Companies, and forthwith return the same to the State Arsenal, directed to the Quartermaster General. The necessary expenses of transportation will be paid here on the presentation of proper vouchers. B. MAGOFFIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. Frankfort, August 3, 1861.

Guard against Fall and Winter Fires!

CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE

INCORPORATED 1819—Charter Perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL - \$1,000,000. ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED.

NET SURPLUS OF - \$942,900 72. And the prestige of 40 years success and experience.

UPWARDS OF \$12,000,000. Of Losses have been paid by the Etna Insurance Company in the past 40 years.

The value of reliable Insurance will be apparent from the following:

LOSSES PAID BY THE ETNA DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

In Ohio, \$431,520 83. Michigan, \$158,943 81. In Wis., 108,855 07. Indiana, 146,839 81. In Kent., 204,939 40. Illinois, 444,327 41. Missouri, 284,518 04. Tennessee, 37,849 21. Iowa & Minn., 101,329 46. Kansas & Ark., 19,945 77. Penn. & Va., 31,595 32. Ark. & Ga., 25,948 02. Mississippi and Alabama, \$52,412 18.

Fire and Inland Navigation. Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Special attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages of the Etna Insurance Company, possess in its line, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure and understanding their best interests.

During "stringent times" the necessity for reliable Insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property owners to sustain loss being much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the authorized agents of the company. Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity.

H. WINGATE, Agent, Frankfort, Ky. June 20, 1860.

FRANKFORT AGENCY OF THE New York Life Insurance Company.

A meeting of the Local Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company, held in the city of Frankfort, Ky., December 4th, 1858, the following was unanimously adopted:

"The undersigned, President and Directors of the Company, have examined the report and exhibit of the New York Life Insurance Company for the half year ending July 1st, 1858, and being satisfied with its prosperous condition, cordially recommend it to the encouragement and support of the community."

The New York Life Insurance Company has been in existence fourteen years, its capital has attained the sum of \$1,500,000.

Invested in State stocks, bonds and mortgages on real estate. We think it a most safe and profitable mode of investing money. The profits accrue to the benefit of the insured, and have averaged not less than 30 per cent. per annum on the premium paid.

Besides these investments in stock, &c., the law of New York requires an additional security, that \$100,000 shall be deposited with the State Comptroller, to meet any lawful demands which the Company may fail to pay.

We invite attention to the nature, objects, and advantages of Life Insurance, as set forth by this Institution.

It will be seen by the above statement that this Company is in a flourishing condition. Those desirous of information in regard to the subject of Life Insurance, would do well to call on the Local Agent of the above Company, who will give them any information that may be desired, or for reference apply to either member of the Local Board, all of whom are insured in this office.

C. S. MORHEAD, President. EMD. H. TAYLOR, THOS. S. PAGE, GEAS. G. PETHIAN, Directors. R. W. SCOTT, H. I. TODD.

CLAIMS PAID AT THIS AGENCY. John Lane, \$5,000. Joseph F. Thorton, 5,000. Joseph H. Davies, 5,000. William G. Craig, 5,000. John C. Herndon, 5,000. John T. Pundleton, 1,500. \$25,500.

MEDICAL EXAMINER—W. C. SNEED, M. D. H. WINGATE, Agent, Frankfort Branch Bank. July 1, 1860-17.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Capital, \$500,000.

1. ITS CAPITAL IS AMPLE. 2